

THE

PRICE, \$^f. D^{rs}. 15 ³⁰ ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW,
ORDERS received for this QUARTERLY, which is published on the 1st January, April, July and October—No. *XLI*, published in September last, is the first of a new set of 20 VOLUMES.
Herald Office, 1st June, 1854.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAI,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH
PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,
SAIL-MAKER;
BEGS respectfully to intimate to Commanders
of Vessels resorting to this Port and at
Woolwich, that he has established himself here in
the above line, having had long experience in

SAIL LOFT—on the premises of Mr. ROGERS, Shipwright.

**SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.**
*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account
Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days
from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
 AND
PHENIX BITTERS,
 FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Dis-
 eases. Fever and Ague. Bilious Fever.

Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines.

a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from

all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND GROUND at present occupied by Mr. E. A. REYNOLDS. For particulars apply on the Premises.
Shrewsbury, June 16th. 1854

FOR LEASE OR SALE.
THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten
acres, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARRIS.

GREAVES, Esq. Apply to
Wm. THORBURN.
Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

ENDING 31st MAY, 1854.

is somewhat more disagreeable than May, almost in a
Shanghai. Although the amount of rain which has
4.56—still the wet days have exceeded the average
temperature has closely approximated the mean; while the

TABLE DAILY READINGS OF

FENHEIT'S THERMO- METER.	WIND.	RAIN.

In the shade.			Quarter.		Last 24 hours
P.M.	Mean	Mfn.	A.M.	P.M.	P.A.M.

62.0	61.0	#00.0	S.E.	E.	0.25
68.0	65.0	00.0	S.S.E.	O.	0.25
73.0	69.5	00.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
73.0	68.0	00.0	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00
70.0	66.5	00.0	E.	E.	0.00

71.0	67.0	00.0	S.E.	S.E.	0.0
81.0	78.5	00.0	S.S.W.	S.	0.0
81.0	77.5	00.0	S.S.W.	S.	0.0
77.0	75.0	00.0	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	0.0
80.0	78.5	00.0	O.	E.	0.1
78.0	75.0	00.0	S.W.	S.W.	0.0

73.0	73.5	00.0	O.	E.	0.1
68.0	67.5	00.0	E.S.E.	N.W.	0.0
70.0	69.5	00.0	E.	E.	0.0
69.0	68.5	00.0	E.	S.S.E.	0.0
70.0	69.5	00.0	W.	N.N.E.	0.0

70.0	68.0	00.0	O.	S.E.	0.0
72.0	74.0	00.0	W.	N.N.E.	0.0
62.0	63.5	00.0	N.E.	N.E.	0.6
63.0	63.0	00.0	S.E.	S.S.E.	0.1
63.0	64.0	00.0	E.N.E.	N.E.	0.2
61.0	61.0	00.0	E	S.E.	0.0

69.0	67.0	66.0	N.W.	W
72.0	70.5	69.0	S.W.	S.S.E.
70.0	70.0	69.0	S.	S.S.E.
65.0	64.5	63.0	E.N.E.	N.E.
66.0	65.0	64.0	N.E.	E.

67.0	66.0	00.0	E.	E.N.E.	0.0
71.0	62.5	08.6	E.	S.S.E.	0.0
75.0	71.5	08.0	E.	E. by S.	0.0
74.0	72.5	00.0	S.E.	S.E.	0.0

69.2	TOTAL	5.3
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127. See next page (184).

with several alphabets with foreign symbols, but when they tried to write ideographically they prefer the system imperfect as it is that does not oblige them to abandon the ideographic signs transmitted by their ancestors. Never perhaps since the days of the Chinese missionaries, pulse more successful than that thus communicated from India to the Chinese, if the extent of its adoption be the criterion. They have not only by the use of the Chinese characters, but also, collected the materials for philological research afforded by the modern dialects, but by patient industry have discovered the early history of the language, showing the number of tones increased from two to three by the time of Confucius to four in the sixth century of our era, and so on to the present state. Few foreign investigators have been able to make such a search but it may be suggested that the philology of the eastern languages must without it be necessarily incomplete, and that the Chinese by patient and true scientific industry have placed the materials in such a form that little labour is needed to gather them from the facts that they contain.

The Buddhists and probably the Coraens also, over their alphabets which are both arranged in the Sanskrit mode, to the Buddhists. Coraen ambassadors came in the reign of Liang Wu-ti to ask for the Nirvana, and other Buddhist classics. It must then have been as early as this, that they had an alphabet.

The first emperor of the Tang dynasty was induced by the representations of Fu-yi, one of his ministers, to call a council for deliberation on the mode of religion to be adopted in regard to Buddhism. Fu-yi, a stern enemy of the new religion, proposed that the monks and nuns should be compelled to marry and bring up children. The reason that they adopted the ascetic life, he said, was to avoid contributing to the revenue. What they held about the fate of mankind depending on the will of Buddha, and the influence of fate, were regulated by a necessity with which man had nothing to do.

(由於自然) You-ti-tai-jan. The retribution of vice and virtue was the province of the prince, while riches and poverty were the recompense provoked by our own actions. The public manners had degenerated lamentably through the influence of Buddhism. The six states of being (五) into which the souls of men might be born, were entirely fictitious. The monks lived a life and were unprofitable members of the community. To this it was replied in the council, by Siao-ti a friend of the Buddhists, that Buddha was a sage, (Shing-jan) and that Fu-yi having spoken ill of a sage was guilty of a great crime. To this Siao-ti added, and that the highest of the virtues were loyalty, and filial piety, and the monks casting off as they did their prince and their parents degraded them both. As for Siao-ti's added, he was, being the advocate of such a system as this, of these virtues. Siao-ti joined his hands and merely replied to him, that he was made for such use as he. The Confucianists gained the victory, and severe restrictions were imposed on the professors of the foreign faith, but they were taken off almost immediately after.

The successors of Buddhists were five in number. They are called with him the six eastern patriarchs 東祖 Tung-tzu. They led quiet lives. The fourth of them was invited to conduct the account of the T'ang dynasty and repeatedly declined the honour. When a messenger came for the fourth time, and informed him that if he refused to go, he had ordered to take him by force with all his retinue, he then went. He was held out to him the word in token of his willingness to go. The emperor respected his firmness. Some years previously, with a large number of disciples he had gone to a city in Shan-shi. The city was soon after laid siege to by rebels. The patriarch advised his followers to recite the Great

Pradna 摩訶般若 Ma-ha-pat-nad, an extensive work which the most abstruse dogmas of Buddhist philosophy are very fully developed. The enemy looking towards the ramparts thought they were the work of the deity in array against them and consequently retired.

In the year 629 the celebrated Hsien-tsang set out on his journey to India, to procure Sanskrit books. Passing from Liang-chien at the north-western extremity of China he proceeded westward to the region watered by the Oxus and Jaxartes where the Turks (52) were then settled. He then

(50) Remount supposed that this place was bordered by the Ganges from the N.W. and Kie-tan who had written a written of the work, and told him. In the 11th and 12th centuries, but such a hypothesis is incompatible with the above-stated facts.

(51) The tal-wei, here alluded to are the modes of entrance into which in the revolutions of the metempsychosis, all will be born who have not been saved by the teaching of Buddha. They are 1. T'ien, the Devas or Hsien, (Lat. devils), 2. And, 3. Asuras, 4. Human, 5. Hell, the prison of the lost, 6. Naga, 7. Naga-wai, wandering hungry spirits, 8. Animals.

The use of the tal-wei, in a personal sense, as the translation of the Sanskrit Deva, whether in the singular or plural, is perhaps more common in Buddhist works than its use in a local sense. In explaining this new meaning of the word, deva is translated as 提婆 (Dei-tai) T'ie-p'o.

(52) It was about this time that the contests between Chinese King of Persia and the other side, and the Byzantine empire on the other, followed. The same events have been described by Hsien-tsang's historians, are found in a form more lucid and curtailed in the History of the T'ang dynasty. It might well be as when Chinese travellers passed the eastern borders of Persia, they way to India, and the other side, and the occupants of the throne of Constantinople sent embassies to China. There are two records of these embassies preserved in the History of the T'ang dynasty, and in the short abridgement. In A.D. 643, says the History, Fu-tai-shih, the King of the Fulan 拂菻 (P. Fulan) country sent an embassy with presents, and gold glass. That king was a Byzantine emperor is shown by the narrative of events in Persia just preceding it in the history. It says "At the time of the fall of the dynasty (referred to A.D. 617) the King of the Western

Turks 突厥 attacked Persia 波斯 Persia and killed the King K'ueia (Chosroes I. of Nushirvan). His son Shih (Hormuzd) succeeded him. After his death the daughter of K'ueia was married to a Persian prince, and was killed by the Turks. Shih's son Jen-ki (Chosroes II.) fled to Persia. (Gibbon says he took refuge with the Romans). The people of the country rebelled and made him king. He was assassinated by T'ie-shih and succeeded by his brother's son I-tai-shih (Yezdegird). This prince sent an embassy to China A.D. 638. For misconduct he was driven away by the king, and he fled to the Arabians in Afghanistan. On his way he was put to death by the Arabs 大食 To-shih: P'itai: the son of I-tai-shih appealed to the court at Chang-an for aid against the invincible Arabians, but in vain. These last details have been introduced by Gibbon

crossed the Hindoo Koshi and proceeded into India. He lingered for a long time in the countries through which the Ganges flows, rich as they were in reminiscences and relics of primitive Buddhism. Then bending his steps to the southwards he completed the tour of the Indian peninsula, returned across the India, and reached home in the sixteenth year after his departure. The same emperor T'ai-tzu was still reigning and into his narrative, from De Guignes. It may be inferred that the king Patalik was the Byzantine emperor Constant II. In the year 1851 there was also an embassy to China from the king of Polina, who is called

滅力伊靈改撒 M'li-ti-ling-kai-sai. This Kalar or Cesar should be either Nepherous Bactrian who died this year, or his successor Alexia Comnenus. In 金石圖書譜 K'in-shi-tu-shu-p'u

also, a Chinese work on coins and other antiquities, there is a rude representation of a gold coin of this prince. The word Polina, is evidently the same as the Tibetan Phaling and the Indian Peling, which as Hsien-tsang observes, must be variations of the word P'ala, commonly applied to all European nations in western Asia. Modern Chinese authors suppose Judan to be Polina, but the old passages in the Syrian inscription and elsewhere, in which the country is described as to its natural features, whether under this name or that of T'ai-tzu, read much more intelligibly if the Roman empire be understood.

he received the traveller with the utmost distinction. He spent the rest of his days in translating from the Sanskrit originals, the Buddhist works he had brought with him from India. It was by imperial command that these translations were undertaken. The same emperor, T'ai-tzu, received with equal favour the Syrian Christians, Alupan and his companions, who had arrived in A.D. 630, only seven years before Hsien-tsang's departure. The Life and Travels of Hsien-tsang translated by M. Julien is a volume full of interest for the history of Buddhism and Buddhist literature. As a preparation for the task the accomplished translator added to his unrivalled knowledge of the Chinese language, an extensive acquaintance with Sanskrit, acquired when he was already advanced in life with this special object. Scarcely does the name of a place or a book occur in the narrative, which he has not identified and given to the reader in its Sanskrit form. The book was originally written by two friends of Hsien-tsang, who included a specimen of Sanskrit grammar, exemplifying the declension of nouns, with their eight cases and three numbers, the conjugation of the substantive verb and other parts. Hsien-tsang remained five years on the banks of the Ganges studying the language and reading the Brahminical literature as well as that of Buddhism.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 10	Mathilde	H. brig	230	Eriken	Hongkong	May 18	Sundries	Turner and Co.
" 12	Matilda	H.M.S.-S		Mclersh	Cruise	" 18	"	"
" 12	Great Britain	B. ship	492	Pope	Sydney	" 18	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 14	Vandalla	U.S.S.			Japan	June—	"	"

CLEARANCES.

We have altered the title to this Table as we find errors occur from stating it as a *Departure* table, the data given are the *Clearance* of the Consulate.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
June 15	Rattler	HMS-S		Mellersh	Cruise		
" 17	Plymouth	U.S.S.		Kelly	Fuchan		

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSEL.	Date of Arrival	FROM.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.	DESTINATION.	Intended
Akbar	May 29	H. ship	810	Stearns	London	Early
Confucius	May 29	H. ship	410	Stearns	London	Early
Flora	June 1	H. ship	420	Stearns	Liverpool	Early
Great Britain	June 12	B. ship	492	Pope	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Early
Mathilde	June 12	H. brig	250	Eriken	London	Early
Nuevo Hibernia	May 12	H. ship	300	Vazquez	London	Early

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
<i>—British—</i>							
Encounter	H.M.S.-St.	14	900	173	Capt. G. O'Donnell.	1816	450
Green	H.M.S.	12	481	130	Com. Hon. G. R. Keane.	1848	200
Six	H.M. St.	6	1056	160	Com. F. Woodhouse.	1848	240
Rattler	H.M.S.-St.	11	888	150	Capt. A. Melrose.	1849	200
Greenough	H.M. St.	6	1056	160	Com. George Porter.	1849	240
Winchester	H.M.S.Sloop	50	1187	450	Capt. J. R. P. Walwyn.	1849	..
<i>—American—</i>							
Vandalla	U.S. Ship	20	900	220	Com. John Pope.	1833	300
Susquehanna	U. S. St.	6	1050	160	Com. Buchanan.	1830	800
<i>—French—</i>							
Colbert	H.M. St.	6	1200	160	Capt. de Broussin.	1852	320

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI TO UNITED STATES.

FROM 1ST JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	For.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Grand Total.	Silk Piece.	Silk Piece.
1853-In July.	1 Vessel.	1,825	1,825	1,825	1,825	3,650	1,825	1,825
" In August.	5 "	10,540	10,540	10,540	10,540	21,080	10,540	10,540
" In October.	5 "	1,612,500	790,600	377,000	319,400	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
" In November.	5 "	1,212,500	200,000	200,000	213,000	1,415,500	707,750	707,750
" In December.	5 "	1,212,500	200,000	200,000	213,000	1,415,500	707,750	707,750
1854-In January.	2 "	652,513	59,170	125,392	145,538	1,107,443	553,721	553,721
From July 1st to Jan. 1st, 1854—Total.	25 Vessels.	5,280,895	528,450	58,760	1,025,784	1,084,234	542,117	542,117
1854-In July.	1 Vessel.	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,200	15,500	7,750	7,750
" In August.	5 "	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,200	15,500	7,750	7,750
" In September.	5 "	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,200	15,500	7,750	7,750
" In October.	5 "	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,200	15,500	7,750	7,750
" In November.	5 "	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,200	15,500	7,750	7,750
" In December.	5 "	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,200	15,500	7,750	7,750
1854-In January.	2 "	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,200	15,500	7,750	7,750

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI.

SEASON.	Congou.	Souchong.	H. M. and P.	Sorts.	Total Black.	Tewany.	Hsien.	Hsien Skin.	Y. Hsien.	Gunspeer.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk.
Year 1844-45.	8,027,807	610,825	80,823	6,819	8,726,065	27,034	482,729	1,314,162	481,881	28,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192	8,438
Year 1845-46.	8,027,807	610,825	80,823	6,819	8,726,065	27,034	482,729	1,314,162	481,881	28,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192	8,438
Year 1846-47.	8,027,807	610,825	80,823	6,819	8,726,065	27,034	482,729	1,314,162	481,881	28,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192	8,438
Year 1847-48.	11,411,416	241,295	50,231	11,827,938	43,172	255,423	1,065,294	1,382,543	455,572	227,000	2,874,104	15,192	8,438	15,192
Year 1848-49.	11,411,416	241,295	50,231	11,827,938	43,172	255,423	1,065,294	1,382,543	455,572	227,000	2,874,104	15,192	8,438	15,192
Year 1849-50.	11,411,416	241,295	50,231	11,827,938	43,172	255,423	1,065,294	1,382,543	455,572	227,000	2,874,104	15,192	8,438	15,192
Year 1850-51.	11,411,416	241,295	50,231	11,827,938	43,172	255,423	1,065,294	1,382,543	455,572	227,000	2,874,104	15,192	8,438	15,192
Year 1851-52.	11,411,416	241,295	50,231	11,827,938	43,172	255,423	1,065,294	1,382,543	455,572	227,000	2,874,104	15,192	8,438	15,192
Year 1852-53.	11,411,416	241,295	50,231	11,827,938	43,172	255,423	1,065,294	1,382,543	455,572	227,000	2,874,104	15,192	8,438	15,192

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June.	Congou.	Souchong.	H. M. and P.	Sorts.	Total Black.	Tewany.	Hsien.	Hsien Skin.	Y. Hsien.	Gunspeer.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk.
Year 1847-48.	10,682,454	44,441	16,911	5,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	62,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49.	10,682,454	44,441	16,911	5,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	62,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1849-50.	10,682,454	44,441	16,911	5,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	62,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1850-51.	10,682,454	44,441	16,911	5,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	62,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1851-52.	10,682,454	44,441	16,911	5,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	62,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1852-53.	10,682,454	44,441	16,911	5,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	62,764	11,372,141	19,117

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON.	Congou.	Souchong.	H. M. and P.	Sorts.	Total Black.	Tewany.	Hsien.	Hsien Skin.	Y. Hsien.	Gunspeer.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk.
Year 1847-48.	256,526	256,526	256,526	256,526	1,015,104	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	1,015,104	1,015,104	101,510
Year 1848-49.	256,526	256,526	256,526	256,526	1,015,104	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	1,015,104	1,015,104	101,510
Year 1849-50.	256,526	256,526	256,526	256,526	1,015,104	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	1,015,104	1,015,104	101,510
Year 1850-51.	256,526	256,526	256,526	256,526	1,015,104	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	1,015,104	1,015,104	101,510
Year 1851-52.	256,526	256,526	256,526	256,526	1,015,104	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	1,015,104	1,015,104	101,510
Year 1852-53.	256,526	256,526	256,526	256,526	1,015,104	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	101,510	1,015,104	1,015,104	101,510

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Cyper	Scented Cyper	Souchong	Sorts	Flavour Poke	Orange Poke	Scented Poke	Total Black	Tewany	Hsien	Hsien Skin	Young Hsien	Imperial	Guns powder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Value
1844-49	33,877,500	.....	1,371,507	1,042,400	294,301	35,480	117,181	33,231	62,672,568	118,002	907,787	49,240	3,023,802	610,723	5,656,660	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,220
1848-50, in 59 vessels	39,552,200	.....	1,231,500	784,100	615,800	217,000	.....	1,543,000	55,818,000	18,500	918,500	.....	2,638,800	312,100	4,611,500	8,120,400	35,005,900	16,230
1851-52, in 114 "	46,123,000	16,000	1,774,400	1,506,500	391,300	716,100	29,000	2,907,000	55,000,000	176,200	707,700	53,600	3,147,800	368,400	4,600,000	Estimated 85,000,400	.....	23,000
1852-53, in 116 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852-53, Increase, Decrease.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728,900	8,350